

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Jones, Dr. Calvin, House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina (ca. 1770-1941)

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 414 North Main Street

City or town: Wake Forest State: NC County: Wake

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B XC ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Beaded Weatherboard, Brick, Wood Shake
Shingles

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Dr. Calvin Jones House, 414 North Main Street, is located on the east side of North Main Street facing west. North Main Street, originally known as "Faculty Row" for Wake Forest College (1832-1956), is lined with houses representing many different architectural influences from the 1820s to the 1950s. The Dr. Calvin Jones house is the only example of Federal style on North Main Street and one of few examples in the northeastern part of Wake County.

The Jones House was originally located less than half a mile to the south in the center of what is now the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary (formerly Wake Forest College) where Stealey Hall now stands. The house was moved as early as 1835 approximately fifty yards west of its original location. Around 1842, the house was moved again, approximately 100 yards due west, across Wingate Street, but still on campus property. In 1956, Wake Forest College moved to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary became the new owner of the campus at which time the house was threatened with demolition to make room for a new cafeteria. Local efforts mobilized to save the home. The Wake Forest College Board of Trustees set aside \$2,500 towards the move of the house (The Daily Times-News, July 4, 1956). The College donated 4.5 acres in the 400 block of North Main Street on land that had been the college practice field as a new location for the Calvin Jones House. The house was moved to that location later that year. The Dr. Calvin Jones House is in excellent condition and maintains sufficient architectural integrity with respect to setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting:

The Dr. Calvin Jones House is located in the local historic district and the Wake Forest National Register Historic District at 414 North Main Street. Evaluated as a contributing resource in the National Register Wake Forest Historic District, the house is sited on a 4.5-acre site that comprises the entire east side of the 400 block of North Main Street, bounded by Walnut Street to the south, Juniper Street to the north, and railroad tracks to the east. The house is set back approximately 170 feet from the sidewalk. A mature row of cedar trees line the backside of the sidewalk at North Main Street. In addition, large magnolia, pine, and oak trees shade the house and associated structures. The Wake Forest Garden Club currently cares for the garden beds and landscaping around the house and museum building. The original college well house has been relocated to the site and is just north of the house. A large paved parking lot for the museum is located at the rear of the property behind the house and is accessed from East Juniper Avenue. A

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large, one-story museum building is directly behind the Calvin Jones House and is partially screened from the Main Street view by large trees and vegetation. In addition, a small modern storage shed is on the southeast corner of the property. The eastern rear property line is bounded by the railroad track.

Dr. Calvin Jones House, ca. 1820, Contributing Building

Exterior:

The Dr. Calvin Jones House was constructed circa 1820 in the Federal style. It is a two-story, three-bay wide, two-bay deep, frame house sheathed with beaded weatherboard. The side-gable house has a one-bay wide, two-story, gable-roof, pedimented porch supported by four tapered square posts with caps on each floor. The porch also has a plain balustrade with square balusters and rounded handrail on each floor. The wood porch floor is tongue-and-groove. The entrance on each floor of the facade is a six-panel door with a simple, three-part molded surround. Windows flank the porch of both the first and second floor on the façade and are nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash with molded sills and three-part surrounds. Shutters are on both sides of the first floor windows while only one shutter is present on the outside of each of the second floor windows. A molded boxed cornice is below the wood-shake roof. Full-height beaded corner boards are on the façade. The five-to-one common-bond brick, exterior end, single-shoulder chimneys and brick foundation were constructed after the house was moved to this location circa 1958. The porch was reconstructed in consultation with the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office after the move but not immediately, circa 1958.

The south elevation illustrates the side-gable form with flush eaves and the attached two-story rear shed portion which appears to be original to the house. A single, six-panel door with six-step, plain wooden stair is on the first floor immediately in front (west) of the chimney. A single, six-light casement window is in the attic story west of the chimney. Two nine-over-nine double-hung windows are located on the first and second floor of the main block on the east side of the chimney. A six-over-six window is evident on the second floor, while a nine-over-nine window is in the first floor. The north elevation is a mirror image of the south elevation except a nine-over-nine window is in the place of a door on the first floor.

The rear (east) two-story elevation is three bays wide. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roof stoop is slightly off center and marks the entrance. First floor windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sash while the three second-floor windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. All have three-part molded surrounds and shutters. A modern wood handicap ramp is on the rear elevation and consists of a large, two-run ramp constructed north to south leading to the rear, first-floor entrance. The ramp is required by the Americans with Disabilities Act for public spaces and allows access to the first floor of the Calvin Jones House.

Interior:

The interior main, or front block of the Calvin Jones House is a traditional hall and parlor form. Both rooms have hardwood floors, flush sheathed ceilings, sheetrock walls, a beaded chair rail, nine-over-nine windows with three-part surrounds, and six-inch tall beaded baseboards. The focal point of each room is the tall, two-panel fireplace mantelpiece with molded replacement

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shelves and brick hearths and fireboxes. Windows flank the fireplace in the hall while a window and door flank the mantel in the parlor (now furnished as a dining room). Both the hall and parlor have doors in the east walls that lead to the rear portion of the house.

The rooms behind the parlor and hall are divided by a rear stair and entrance hall. The room behind the parlor is small and finished with sheetrock walls and ceiling, pine floors, and six-inch tall beaded baseboards. The doors and windows have three-part surrounds. A door in the north wall of this room leads to the center stair hall. The center stair hall is also finished with wood sheathed walls and ceiling. An open, narrow, three-leg winding stair is on the east and south walls with tall, square newel posts with caps, plain balustrade with narrow, square balusters, and plain molded handrail. A door on the north wall of the hall leads to a small entry room and two narrow rooms to the north. In the entry room is a small section of original flush sheathed wainscot on the west wall. The remaining finishes are sheetrock walls and ceiling and carpeted floors. This area was divided into three rooms for use as a two bathrooms and an entry room before the house became a museum in in the early 1970s.

The narrow, three-leg stair leads to the second floor which consists of a rear stair hall between two small rooms and a wide center passage flanked by two rooms in the main block. The small rear rooms are finished with sheetrock walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, six-inch tall beaded baseboards, and three-part window and door surrounds. They are entered only from the rear stair hall. There is one step up from the rear hall to the center passage in the main block.

The center passage is wide and features an open attic stair, the doorway to the second floor front porch, and doorways to the flanking rooms. Wood sheathing finishes all the ceilings and walls, and the floors are pine. Six-panel doors with three-part, molded surrounds lead to the flanking bedrooms. Each bedroom, like the hall and parlor, has a fireplace with a two-panel mantel on the exterior wall.

A very narrow winder stair opens from the hall and rises along the north side of the center passage to the attic. At the top of the stair are a vertical plank door on the west wall of the passage and two others to rooms on the north and south. The one at the top (west) of the stairs is for a small finished storage space while the spaces on the north and south are attic rooms. The north and south attic rooms have pine floors and sloped, unfinished split lath ceilings.

- 1. Museum. 2009. Noncontributing building.** The museum is located directly behind the Calvin Jones house and was designed to accommodate the growing museum collection while being as unobtrusive as possible to the visual aesthetic of the Calvin Jones House. The overall form has a low, side-gable roof which is painted dark gray. Several projecting one-story, multi-gable wings are designed to appear as smaller outbuildings behind the dominant Calvin Jones House and are painted beige to match the house. There are two main entrances to the museum on the east and west elevations of the building. The east entrance elevation faces the main parking lot and is a side-gable form with an engaged open porch on the south end. A double-leaf glass entrance door, single-light window, and a pair of metal doors make up the three-bay wide elevation. A row of twelve single-light windows form a monitor roof and provides additional light into the museum. A wooden

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pergola extends across three-quarters of this elevation. The west entrance elevation behind the Calvin Jones House also exhibits the side gable form but with a projecting gable-front entrance bay with gable-front porch. A double-glass door marks the entrance under the porch. There are two additional projecting gable-front wings that flank the entrance bay. The wing on the north end of the elevation is connected to the building by a hyphen, the one on the south is plain with the only opening a gable vent. The north and south elevations each have three small projecting gable-front wings. The building has a brick foundation, smooth cementitious fiber board siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The growth of the trees and plantings at the side and rear of the house have partially screened the museum building especially from North Main and East Walnut Streets.

2. **Shed. 2014. Noncontributing building.** One-story, one-bay, side-gable, frame shed with central entry door.
3. **Old Well House. Ca. 1912, 1992, 2009. Noncontributing structure.** The marble fountain that marked the site of the original college well was a gift of the class of 1912. It is sheltered by a gazebo with Doric columns supporting a pyramidal copper roof with decorative rafter tails. The structure was moved to a location northwest of the Calvin Jones House in 1992 when Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary constructed a new gazebo on the well site. In 2013, the museum moved the structure closer to the Calvin Jones House and restored the well house structure. It is a one-story, hexagonal wooden structure with a metal, four-sided polygonal roof supported by Tuscan columns. Other details include exposed rafter ends, tall fascia, and finial.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☒ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☒ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Architecture

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Period of Significance

Ca. 1820

1832-1838

Significant Dates

ca. 1820, 1832, 1838

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary of Significance

The Dr. Calvin Jones House meets the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for architecture as the only intact example of the Federal style in Wake Forest. The two-story, hall and parlor plan frame dwelling includes a distinctive stairhall within a shed-roof rear extension. The two-story center bay classical portico and the transitional Georgian to Federal style mantelpieces are representative of the style in Wake County. The period of significance for the house under Criterion C is circa 1820, the estimated date of construction. The Jones House also meets Criterion A for education as the only remaining structure associated with the founding and early years of Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute established by the North Carolina Baptist State Convention in 1834. The Institute was the second institute of higher education in North

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Carolina, following the University of North Carolina in 1795. The period of significance for the Jones House under Criterion A is 1832-1838. This period encompasses the sale of the Jones Plantation in 1832 to the North Carolina Baptist State Convention and the years the house served the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute as principal classroom space, dining hall, administrative office, planning department, and the family home of the school's first president, Samuel Wait.

The Dr. Calvin Jones House meets Criterion Consideration A as a religious property because although it was owned by the Baptist State Convention during its period of significance, the property's significance is attributed to its early contribution to higher education in North Carolina. The Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute provided secular and religious teachings in its curriculum. The House also meets Criterion Consideration B as a building removed from its original location. The dwelling is an important example of the Federal style of architecture in Wake Forest, it is the sole building associated with the establishment and early years of the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute, an important early college in the state. The current house lot within the Jones Plantation acreage a short distance from the Institute grounds. The current setting is also compatible with the original location.

The "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, North Carolina, Ca. 1770-1941" (MPDF) provides historic context for Wake County. Context 1, "British and Africans Shape an Agrarian Society (Colonial Period to 1860)," pages E8-30 of the MPDF provides the historic context for the antebellum period in Wake County, and specifically pages 29-30 for education including the establishment of the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute and the Calvin Jones House. The context for the Federal style of architecture in Wake County is found specifically on pages F128-129. The Calvin Jones House is included under Property Type 3A, "Houses Built from the Colonial Period to the Civil War Era (ca. 1770 to 1860)," on pages F124-131.

According to registration requirements on page F141-142 of the MPDF, the Calvin Jones House exhibits a good level of architectural integrity from the period of significance as it retains original materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building, though it has been moved, is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of the Federal style of architecture in Wake Forest as well as Criterion A for education, as it is the only building associated with the founding and early years of the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute. The house maintains architectural integrity from its period of significance.

Historical Background

The Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute was established in direct response to a perceived need within the Baptist Church for better education in the state of North Carolina which would provide more educated ministers (Paschal, Vol 1. 19). Although the denomination in North Carolina had traditionally relied upon preachers more noted for their natural ability than their academic credentials, the situation had grown dire in the period following the Revolutionary War, as years of conflict had forced schools to close and the members of local congregations, fighting poverty, refused to pay itinerant ministers (Paschal, Vol 1. 20-21). The result was that the ministers willing to serve were inadequate in skill or character, and generally not of the quality desired by church leaders (Paschal, Vol 1. 22). Into this arena stepped Baptist leader

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Martin Ross, working near Edenton in 1796, and coordinating first the Kehukee Association and then in 1806 the Chowan Association, two organizations which allowed the Baptists of North Carolina to move toward improving the ministry through an emphasis on education and mission work (Paschal, Vol 1. 19).

By the late 1820s two factions had developed within the denomination. The Primitive Baptists believed rigorous training undermined the deep, internal calling to preach felt by many evangelicals and so preferred a traditional lay ministry, while the Missionary Baptists increasingly accepted the need for an educated clergy (Lefler and Newsome, 383). In 1826, Ross began working on behalf of the state's more progressive Baptists to chair a committee "with a view of forming a State Convention" to resolve, among other issues, the need for educated ministers (Paschal, Vol 1. 27-28). This led the denomination to split in 1830, with the Primitive Baptists creating their own separate church and the Missionary Baptists establishing the Baptist State Convention. One of the Convention's first acts was to approve plans for a school to train Baptist ministers (Lefler and Newsome, 383-384). Samuel Wait, a college-educated missionary previously based in Vermont, was made the Convention's general agent, swiftly embarking on a four-year statewide trek to publicize the future institution, solicit donations, and collect supplies (Paschal, Vol 1. 38).

During Wait's travels, John Purefoy, a Baptist minister from Forestville in northern Wake County, became aware of a local farm for sale. In 1832, he urged the Baptist State Convention to buy the 615 acres belonging to Dr. Calvin Jones (Paschal, Vol 1. 46). The Calvin Jones House, the property's primary dwelling, stood roughly in the middle of this acreage and is thought to have been erected by the farmer Davis Battle prior to 1820 (Paschal, Vol 1. 48). Letters between Jones and his wife reference Jones's purchase of the farm (Jones letter, 1821) and later confirm the family had settled on the plantation (Jones letter, 1822). The move to northern Wake County marked a departure for Calvin Jones, a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts who had arrived in North Carolina in 1795. He later made a name for himself in Raleigh where he served as mayor, represented North Carolina in the House of Commons, accepted a commission to command the Seventh North Carolina Division of Militia in the War of 1812, practiced as a physician, and published an early city newspaper known as *The Raleigh Star* (Haywood, 6-19).

Family letters between Jones and his wife Temperance document the family was living in the house on the plantation in 1822 (Jones letter, 1822) and on January 2, 1823 Jones opened a post office, installing himself as postmaster and popularizing "Wake Forest" as the address. The Wake Forest district originally referred to a larger section of Wake County that was bounded by the Neuse River on the south, the Franklin County line on the north, and extended from the Raleigh-Louisburg Road on the east to the Raleigh-Oxford Road on the west. By using the name as a specific designation for his plantation, much of which later was sold by Wake Forest College and became the parcels upon which homes and businesses were built, Jones created the town boundaries still familiar today (Paschal, Vol 1. 48-50, 18-191). Jones also continued to practice medicine (Bruesch, 257) and promote education, becoming involved as a sponsor in what began as the Macedonian Academy in 1822 and was renamed the Wake Forest Academy in 1823 (Murray, 191). He later operated a school for girls in his own house. Opened in 1831 and advertised as a "seminary for the instruction of young ladies," Jones described this academy as

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“in every respect proper... from the fact that Wake Forest has for a number of years past supported excellent and prosperous schools” (Murray, 192).

By the time Jones’s acquaintance from nearby Forestville, John Purefoy, notified the Baptist State Convention of the property, the Jones farm was operating with twenty-one slaves (Fifth Census of the United States, 1830), and its owner had spent nine years searching for a buyer. Jones had placed newspaper advertisements praising the intelligence and sophistication of the region’s residents and touting the beauty of the locale. These include two advertisements published in *The Raleigh Register* in 1823 and 1827. In the 1823 advertisement, Jones stated that “nothing but the personal attention necessary to interests in the West” could entice him to sell his land, which “will be sold at a price suited to hard times” (*The Raleigh Register*, December 5, 1823). The 1827 ad listed an asking price of \$3,000 and described the property’s creek, fields, and existing structures. These included the main house, kitchen, store house, office, carriage house, barns, blacksmith’s and carpenter’s shops, overseer’s house, and “other buildings necessary to a well ordered plantation” (*The Raleigh Register*, September 7, 1827).

Though Jones was not Baptist, rather a deeply religious Episcopalian (Haywood, 30), he had remained very interested in education. In 1832, “Doctor Jones held his farm of 615 acres at \$2,500, but for the cause of education he proposed to Elder Purefoy to give the Convention \$500 and sell the farm for \$2,000” (Paschal, Vol 1. 46). The Convention’s Committee on Education judged the offer to be very reasonable, the farm fertile, and the conditions suitable for a manual labor institute. The committee’s report also referred to the farm’s central location, believing it would be easily accessible to Baptists across North Carolina, particularly those in the more populated state capital (Paschal, Vol 1. 46-47). Following the committee’s recommendation, the Convention purchased the Calvin Jones plantation on August 28, 1832 (Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 14: 191).

History of the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute

The Baptist State Convention’s decision to found a manual labor institute was influenced by the reported success of a similar school that was created in 1797 by Philip Emanuel Fellenberg in Switzerland. With agriculture as its basis, the Fellenberg school was still operating in 1832 and had “begun to attract the notice of foreign countries, and pupils began to flock... from every country in Europe both for the purpose of studying agriculture and to profit by the high moral training which he associated with his educational system” (Paschal, Vol 1. 76). Similar institutes began to appear in the United States, claiming to provide a well-rounded education while simultaneously remaining self-supporting. The purpose was to combine training in agriculture and mechanical studies with more routine academic subjects. This appeared to be a good plan for the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute, which intended to educate ministers, give “a plain English education” to all students of good character whether pursuing religion or not, and become self-supporting (Paschal, Vol 1. 76-77).

By autumn of 1832 Jones had moved west and, as the proposed school was not yet a reality, the plantation stood unoccupied for more than a year. During this time the Convention worked to secure educational funding and supplies (Paschal, Vol 1. 68). When Samuel Wait, who had been named the school’s first principal and was crisscrossing the state in search of support, finally

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visited the property in November of 1833, he found it in poor condition. Wait described these early experiences in a personal manuscript written between 1850 and 1860 and reprinted in the October 1882 issue of *The Wake Forest Student*. He recalled “the fence and out-buildings much out of repair; no implements of husbandry, no stock but my two horses, no corn or fodder, no furniture, but the few articles I was enabled to bring with me from the meeting of the Convention I had just attended” (Wait 2.2: 55). Wait and his family and servants struggled to make the property suitable for students. They completed this in time for the school’s scheduled opening on the first Monday in February—February 3, 1834 (Paschal, Vol 1. 71).

In the beginning, the campus of the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute functioned with nothing more than the original structures. All of the farm buildings were utilized in various ways. Students slept in the seven former slave cabins, now cleaned and whitewashed. They gathered for prayers in the carriage house and took their meals in shifts in the dining room of the Jones House (Paschal, Vol 1. 74-75). The boys assembled in the grove “before the dwelling house” every morning after breakfast, each equipped with an axe or a hoe and, to fulfill the school’s manual labor requirements, followed instructors into the woods to split rails or out to the fields to weed, rake, or clear (Washington 30.4: 294-295). With boys as young as twelve allowed to enroll, the response to this new educational offering was enthusiastic; the total number of students on campus unexpectedly swelled to seventy-four by the end of the first year (Paschal, Vol 1. 72). This led to overcrowded conditions. Wait and his family often worked to midnight “making shuck mattresses so that no student might be forced to return home for lack of bed” (Paschal, Vol 1. 74). The situation was described by former student Sanders Ingram, who enrolled at the Institute in 1834 and later wrote about the school in an article titled, “Manual Labor Days at Wake Forest,” published in *The Wake Forest Student* in 1894.

Students came from every direction, several from Virginia and South Carolina. Every house, and even the barn, were filled to their utmost capacity. We could not all get into the class-rooms at the same time. We had to study our lessons in the grove and go in to recite to the professors by sections. And we could not all get into the dining-room. For additional accommodation, Mr. Wait had a long tent made of sheeting. This stood at the north end of the old college building. We got along very nicely in dry weather, but it was not so comfortable when it rained (Ingram 13.5: 190).

At this time the Jones House was the school’s central structure and served as an administrative and office building. It also was the Wait family’s home. From his second story bedroom, Wait rose early each morning to come down and, even before breakfast, hear a class by candlelight. After this he went out onto the grounds to lead the daily worship service in the former carriage house, give lectures, mentor the students, and oversee the general workings of the campus (Paschal, Vol. 73-74). During this first year, Wait was the school’s only instructor and “had no faculty assistance in caring for over seventy students” (Wachs 41: 19). The property’s only kitchen was adjacent to the Jones House, and for this reason the family’s dining room was used as a student cafeteria, with meals served in three shifts, three times a day. When this proved unsatisfactory, the temporary tent referred to by Ingram was pitched near the home midway

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through the first year to handle the overflow (Paschal, Vol 1. 75). Wait described these early experiences in his manuscript.

We did, in those days, not simply what would be most compatible with our notions of dignity and ease, but *what we must*, or see the Institute terminate ingloriously a very brief existence. Often, therefore, after having been closely employed in teaching till about 12 o'clock at noon, I have found it necessary to go and assist in setting the table, or do anything needful to hasten on the dinner.... In every instance in which I thought there might be the most distant prospect of ultimate success, I impressed the importance of trying to acquire a collegiate education. And I have happiness of knowing that even these early efforts were not altogether in vain (Wait 2.2: 54-55).

To cope with this growth, the Board of Trustees voted to construct a new brick building as soon as financially possible, and in the meantime they gave orders to erect cheap wooden housing as a temporary solution (Ingram 13.5: 198). Architect John Berry was hired in late 1834 to design and build a central brick structure on campus, along with two residences for professors. The campus structure was the first of these. Called "the College Building," it had an estimated completion date of January 1, 1837 (Paschal, Vol 1. 108-109). To make room on the grounds, the Jones House was moved from its original location to a point about fifty yards west (Paschal, Vol 1. 108).

As reported in the *Biblical Recorder* of November 18, 1835, the College Building was built with locally produced bricks. Construction was carried out by Berry's enslaved workers amid the day-to-day activities of the school's approximately one hundred students who still studied, lived, and worked in the existing structures (Paschal, Vol 1. 111-112). Although there is no definitive statement on the project's actual completion date, a letter from the Rev. John Culpepper published in the July 19, 1837 issue of the *Biblical Recorder* states that the building had in fact been finished by that summer (Paschal, Vol 1. 112). The Board next turned its focus to other matters; the growing town needed a hotel, public house, tavern, and inn. Housing for professors was mostly completed by May 1838, in the form of the two large homes erected by Berry as part of the original construction contract (Paschal, Vol 1. 113). The North Brick House and South Brick House were made of the same local brick and bordered two sides of campus. Of the Berry designed buildings, only the South Brick House remains. In 1838 the school was re-chartered as Wake Forest College and the manual labor aspect was dropped in favor of a solely academic curriculum (Paschal, Vol 1. 90).

With the new College Building complete, the Jones House was President's Wait home for approximately four more years, until he purchased property from the college in 1842 and built his own house north of campus (Paschal, Vol 1. 197). That same year, the Trustees sold the Jones House and ninety-four acres of land to John B. White, a professor and future president of Wake Forest College, for the sum of \$400 (Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 15: 109). It was White who moved the house a second time, rolling it approximately one hundred yards to its third location (Paschal, Vol 1. 68). White owned the Jones House for just over a decade, selling the property to Wake Forest College Professor William Thomas Walters in 1853 for \$2,000

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(Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 20: 229). For sixty-three years the home stayed in the Walters family, serving as both a private residence and a boarding house. In 1916, the Walters heirs sold the property back to the college for \$21,000 (Wake County Register of Deeds, Book 316: 160), and for the next forty years it was a private rooming house for students (*The Raleigh Times*, January 31, 1956). At some point prior to 1927, the front porch was modified and a shed-like addition was constructed on one side of the house (*Howler*, 1927: 20).

During these years, Wake Forest College continued to expand. It opened a School of Law in 1894 and a Medical School in 1902. In 1942, with the demands of World War II impacting student enrollment, the college became coeducational (Powell, 59). Just four years later, the family of Winston-Salem tobacco giant R. J. Reynolds decided they wanted an institution as influential as Durham's Duke University and made an offer worth millions of dollars to Wake Forest College, including a substantial endowment and new campus in Winston-Salem. It took ten years of preparation, but in May of 1956 the college moved one hundred miles west (Powell, 59-60).

When Wake Forest College relocated to Winston-Salem in 1956, the new owners of the original campus, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, swiftly slated the Jones House for demolition to make way for a new cafeteria (*The Raleigh Times*, January 31, 1956). It was at this point that members of the Wake Forest Garden Club saved the home with the goal of preserving it and turning it into a museum. With funding assistance from Wake Forest College, the Garden Club moved the Jones House to the 400 block of N. Main Street (*History of the Wake Forest College Birthplace Society*, 2-3). At the time of this move, some exterior work was performed on the house. As recorded in a 1957 contractor's estimate, there was work done to replace or recreate the foundation wall, both chimneys, the siding, the corner boards, the window covers, the cornice, roof, and steps. The house also was repainted and the porch was rebuilt (*Estimate*, September 27, 1957).

Following a full interior restoration complete with period furnishings, and the installation of a surrounding garden and brick walk, the house still stands where it was moved in 1956. The four-acre plot of land, which was the college athletic field and part of the original Jones plantation, also was donated by Wake Forest College (*The Wake Weekly*, October 1975). The property is now owned and operated by the nonprofit Wake Forest College Birthplace Society.

Education Context

The Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute was established at a time when the state had no public schools for younger children; where one in seven of the white population could neither read nor write; and when the University of North Carolina was the only college and was graduating just thirteen students a year (Hufham, 17.6: 435). The problem had initially been addressed in 1815 by state lawmaker Archibald D. Murphey, who developed a well-intentioned and comprehensive plan to create a system of public instruction. But the North Carolina legislature failed to act and for ten years rejected every education proposal submitted (Lefler and Newsome, 314-317). In 1825, lawmakers finally took a first step by creating a Literary Fund "for the establishment of common schools." But for the next ten years the fund suffered from mismanagement, inaction,

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and stagnation. Historians have labeled the decade ending in 1835 the “ten unfruitful years” of education in North Carolina (Lefler and Newsome, 317-318).

The North Carolina Baptist State Convention was determined to remedy these failures in education by creating its own institution to produce qualified ministers. Apart from the agriculture and science instruction necessary for working on a farm, the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute offered a classical education appropriate for secular students as well as those entering the ministry. A list of courses from June 1835 and reprinted in a 1911 edition of *The Wake Forest Student* includes English Grammar, Geography, Orthography, Historia Sacra, History of the United States, Caesar, Virgil, Sallust, Cicero, Greek Testament, Greek Reader, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Declamation (Gorrell 30.4: 299-300). Tuition was free for ministerial students (Wait 2.2: 49), while those pursuing other areas of study paid only thirty dollars up front (First Enrollment Book, 1-8) and a total of sixty dollars a year (Paschal, Vol 1. 70). This opened the door to young men who otherwise might not have chosen higher education (Wait 2.2: 51). By enrolling boys as young as twelve (Paschal, Vol 1. 70), the school also reached children who, under a functioning public school system, would have been educated by the state.

But this course correction was not achieved without confrontation and resistance. The Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute’s 1834 charter nearly died in the state Senate, with much of the opposition coming from within the Baptist denomination itself. Primitive Baptists, still strongly convinced that academic training was inconsistent with the “divine call to the ministry,” also argued that the very concept of a church founding a school violated the separation of church and state (Powell, 5-6). In 1898, Wake Forest College graduate and Baptist historian J. D. Hufham recounted a similar lack of support among lawmakers associated with the University of North Carolina and attributed their reluctance to anxiety over losing ground to a new academic rival (Hufham 17.6: 435-437).

The Senate debate resulted in a tie that was broken only when the speaker “gave the casting vote for the charter and it was saved” (Hufham 17.6: 437). It was a major triumph. Following the failures and delays that for two decades had blocked all attempts to launch a system of public instruction in North Carolina, the change sparked by the Baptist State Convention’s determination to open the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute rippled outward. Hufham wrote in 1898 that the victory of receiving this charter directly led to the establishment of other denominational colleges and universities and provided the final push North Carolina needed to invest in public schools (Hufham 17.6: 437).

It quickened the spirit of education and showed the need of more schools.

The opposition awaked in the Baptists an enthusiasm for their infant institution, an enthusiasm which has continued to this day. The University steadily increased in numbers and influence. Four years later the Presbyterians applied for a charter of Davidson College and it was granted without opposition. The other denominations have followed the example of the Baptists and Presbyterians, and for a good many years each of them has had its own college. But the Baptists in 1834 won the victory before the Legislature, and not only for themselves but for all the others, the right to

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carry on the business of college education in North Carolina. Five years from that time the system of public schools was established, which has since carried into every neighborhood and to every child the opportunities and facilities of elementary education (Hufham 17.6: 437).

As Hufham wrote, the founding of Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute was followed by Davidson College in 1837, New Garden Boarding School (now Guilford College) established by the Quakers in 1837, and Brown's Schoolhouse (later Trinity College, now Duke University) started by the Methodists in 1838. Other denominational schools that followed include Catawba College (1851), Louisburg College (1857), North Carolina College at Mount Pleasant (1859), and a number of schools for women such as Greensboro Female College (1838), Saint Mary's School at Raleigh (1842), Oxford Female College (1851), and Raleigh's Peace Female Institute (1857) (Lefler and Newsome, 384-386).

Dr. Calvin Jones House Architectural Significance

Written documentation of the construction date of the Dr. Calvin Jones House has not discovered. The ca. 1820 date is based on the fact that Jones purchased the 600-plus-acre Battle property in 1821. An undated letter written by Calvin Jones to his wife Temperance talks of Davis Battle's land and deliberates on how to proceed with a purchase. The letter states,

I told you how well I liked David Battles place. Mr. Crudups land joins it. He has about 4[00] and Battle about 600 acres of land and it is probably one of the most valuable bodies of land in Wake County and can be had, I expect, for its worth. Mr. Crudup asks 8 dollars an acre for his land. Battle's can be had for the same and probably less, and his has good buildings.

A second letter dated July 29, 1821 from Calvin to Temperance conveys that he has purchased 618 acres from David Battle and that it is "a beautiful place." Based on these two letters before and after the purchase it is highly likely that a house was on the property prior to the sale. The house's Federal architectural style, massing and hall and parlor floor plan is characteristic of the 1820s in Wake County.

The Calvin Jones House typifies the Federal style in Wake County and is the only example of the style in Wake Forest. The tall, three-bay-wide house is vertical in proportion and it is further accentuated by the tall, flanking, double-shoulder brick chimneys on either end wall of the side-gable house. The three-bay façade is slightly asymmetrical to accommodate the hall and parlor interior plan. A strict classical symmetry was not required in the façade design as it would not become fashionable until the 1830s. The house features beaded weatherboard siding and nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows. A two-story, pedimented gable-front portico with beaded ceilings and tongue-and-groove flooring is supported by square tapered posts and plain balustrade including square balusters and rounded handrail. The interior also reflects the Federal style with its hall and parlor plan with rear stair hall. Woodwork is simple with chair rail, baseboard, and three-part window and door surrounds. The mantelpieces throughout in house

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reflect a stylistic transition from Georgian to Federal. Each mantel features a tall Georgian form with two flat panels and simple uprights. The three-flight stair in the rear shed has tall, square newel posts with caps, small and simple handrails, and narrow, square balusters.

In western Wake County the Federal-style Nancy Jones House (NR, 1974) dating to 1803, is similar to the Dr. Jones House. It is a two-story frame house with a three-bay façade, hall and parlor interior plan, and a finely finished two-tier portico featuring bracketed piers and a broken pedimented gable roof. The stair to the second floor is also located in the rear shed room, a portion of which is enclosed. The ca. 1810 Beaver Dam plantation house (NR, 1987) located in the eastern Wake County shares the three-bay wide façade, hall and parlor floor plan, and the rear stair hall location.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☒ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Wake Forest Historical Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WA1529

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.5

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.9845 | Longitude: -78.5072 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

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Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is bounded by North Main Street, East Juniper Ave., East Walnut Ave. and the Railroad. It is further identified as property pin number 1841537624 as described in the Wake County, North Carolina tax records.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses a large town lot that provides a compatible setting for the Dr. Calvin Jones House.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jennifer Smart, Asst. Director and Michelle A. Michael, Consultant
organization: Wake Forest Historical Museum
street & number: 414 N. Main Street
city or town: Wake Forest state: NC zip code: 27587
[e-mail smartjl@wfu.edu](mailto:smartjl@wfu.edu)
telephone: 919-556-2911
date: 7/28/16

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. (Attached)

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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. (Attached)
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dr. Calvin Jones House

City or Vicinity: Wake Forest

County: Wake State: North Carolina

Photographer: Michelle Michael

Date Photographed: 2015, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Façade facing east
2. South elevation, facing north
3. Rear elevation facing west
4. North elevation facing south
5. View of Hall facing north
6. View of first floor stair facing southwest
7. View of second floor south bedroom facing southeast
8. View of second floor stair facing east
9. View of house (left) and museum (right) facing north
10. View of noncontributing wellhouse facing west

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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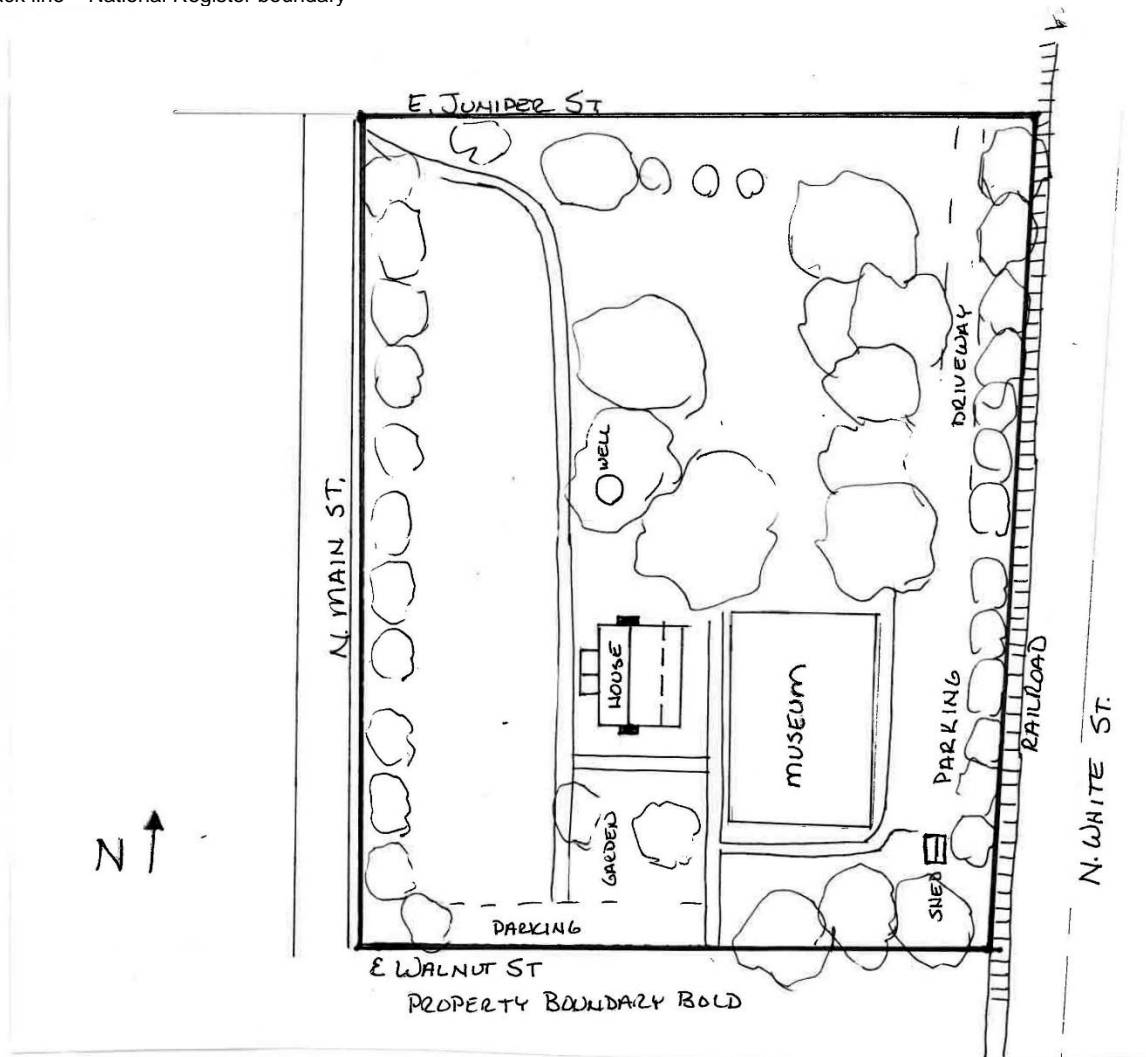
Wake County, NC
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Sketch Map (Not to scale)

C = contributing resource

NC = non-contributing resource

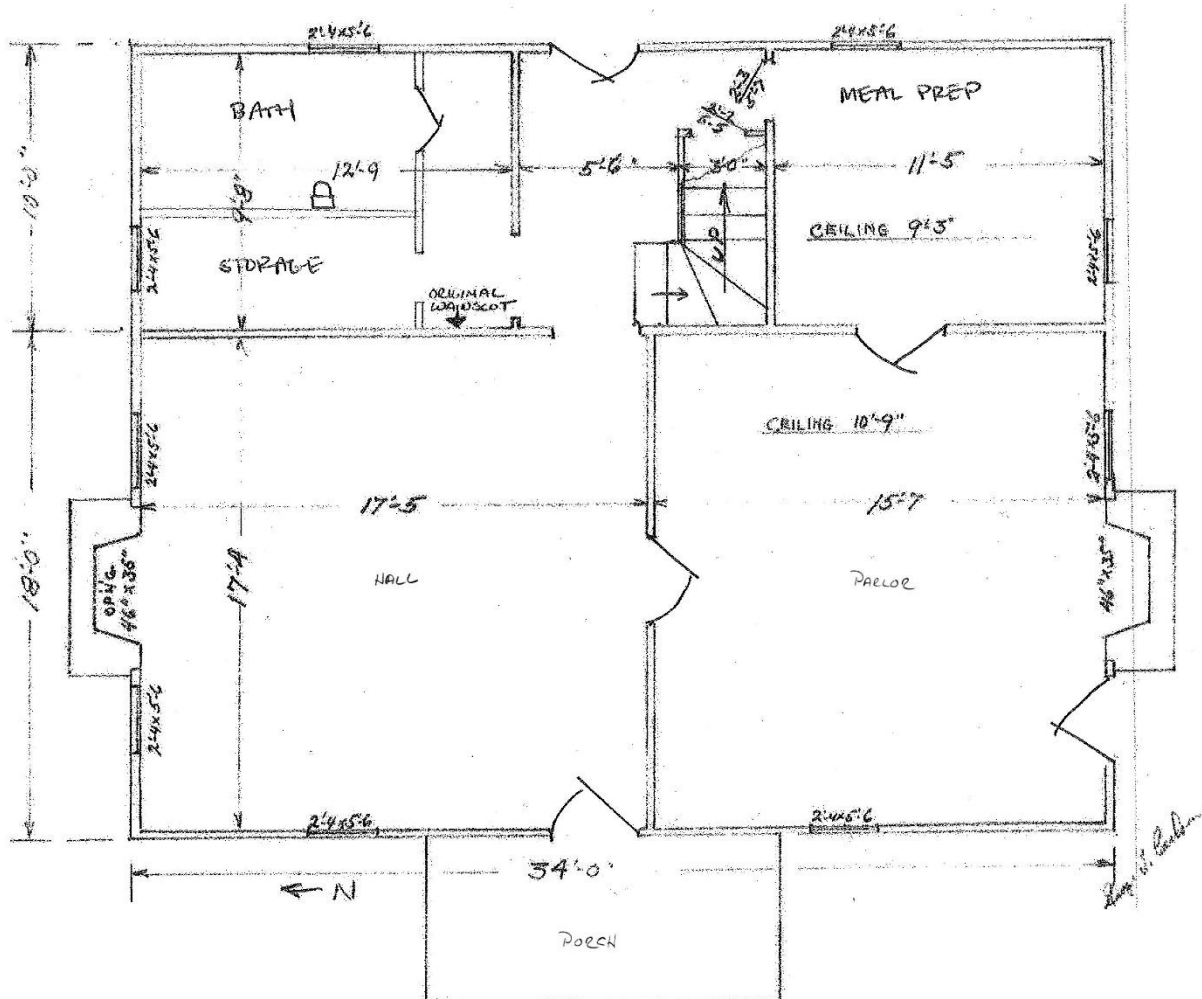
Heavy black line – National Register boundary



Name of Property

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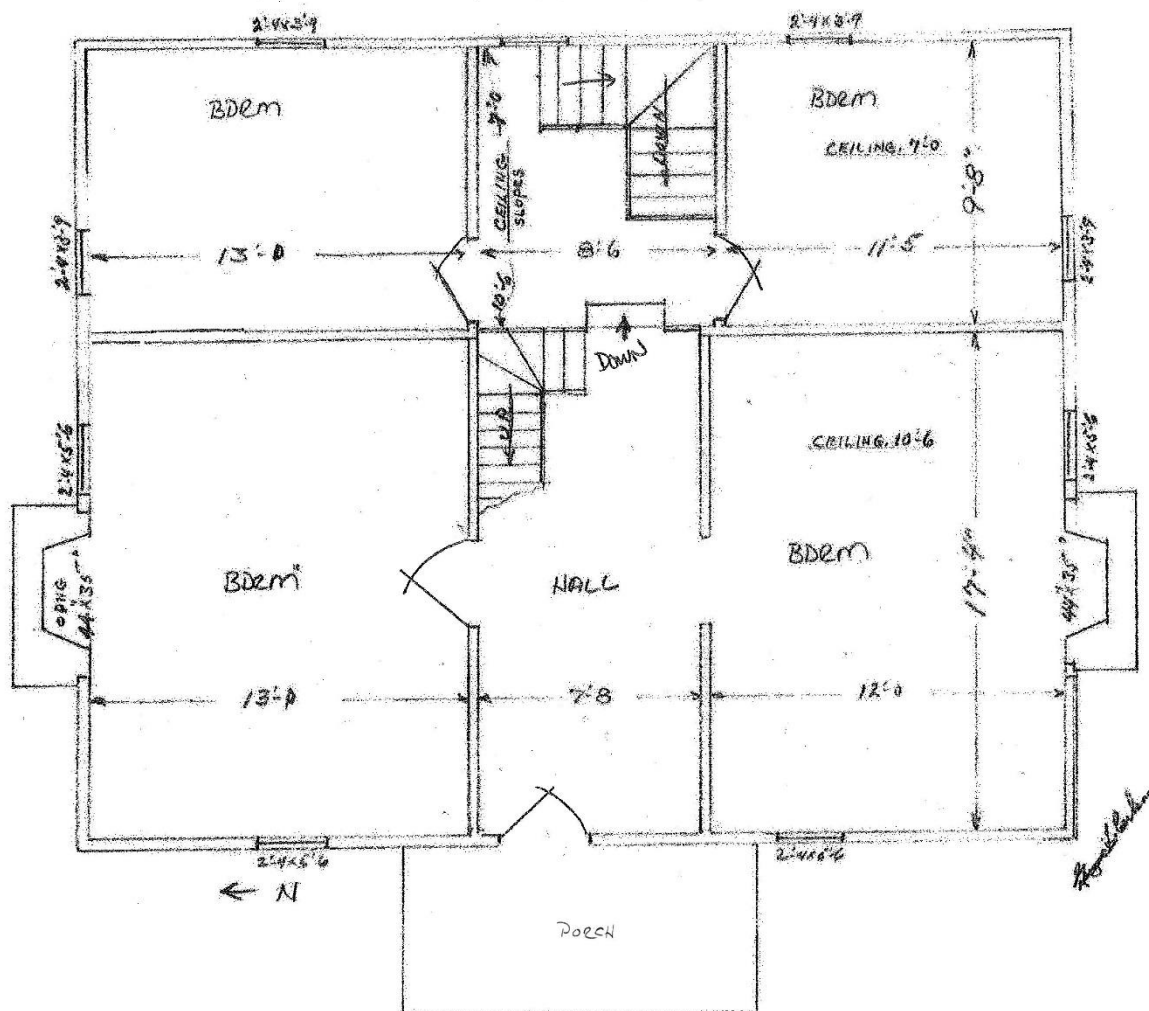
First Floor



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Second Floor



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Attic Plan and Section

